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NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN
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PULPWOOD CUTTING CONTINUES TO INCREASE

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Cutting of timber for pulpwood in 1949 in the Northern Rocky Mountain Region increased from 88,530 in 1948 to 113,570 cords in 1949. As in the past the pulpwood produced in this region consisted of both sawlogs and 100-inch bolts. In terms of the suitable and available timber supply, production of pulpwood in the Northern Rocky Mountain Region is very small. Each year since 1945 pulpwood production has continued to increase. This fact coupled with the current construction of a new large pulpmill in Idaho indicates that pulpwood utilization is one of the more promising markets for timber in this region.

Some of the significant facts about the 1949 pulpwood cutting are as follow: Production of sawlogs for pulpwood was about 7 million board feet greater than in 1948 and boltwood production was up 8 thousand cords. Of the total wood cut some 55 percent was in the form of sawlogs while 45 percent was for 100-inch bolts. Two species, lodgepole pine and grand fir, account for over three fourths of the timber cut. Other species used were cottonwood, western hemlock, and Engelmann spruce. As in previous years all of the 100-inch boltwood was shipped to pulp mills in Wisconsin.

Table 1. Pulpwood production - 1949

Northern Rocky Mountain Region

Species	Pulp logs				Pulp bolts, 100 inch			Total logs and bolts
	Western Montana	North Idaho	NE Washington	Total	Western Montana	Eastern Montana	Total	
	M bd.ft., Scribner log scale				Standard cords			
Cottonwood	-	40	19	59	-	-	-	146
Grand fir	181	10,982	4,836	15,999	-	-	-	39,997
Western hemlock	161	4,856	1,389	6,406	-	-	-	16,016
Lodgepole pine	-	-	-	-	800	46,815	47,615	47,615
Engelmann spruce	333	2,267	2	2,602	24	3,267	3,291	9,796
Total	675	18,145	6,246	25,066	824	50,082	50,906	113,570

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